

## INTIMATIONS.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1884. [538]

ROBT. SIM & Co.'S PATENT ANTI-  
FOULING COMPOSITION  
as supplied to  
Majesty's Ships: The P. & O. S. N. Co.;  
Dunlop Steamship Co.; The Japanese  
Steam Navigation Co.; Messrs. Messageries  
Maritimes, &c., &c.  
Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila,  
EDWARD GEORGE.  
Hongkong 21st January, 1884. [539]



NOTICE.

**A. S. WATSON AND CO.**  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor  
VERMOREL and His Royal Highness the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.  
FURNISHERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,  
And  
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

**SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.**

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co, or  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 12

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*The Daily Press.*

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HONGKONG, MAY 21ST, 1884.

ALL doubt as to the terms of the preliminary  
convention between France and China signed  
on the 12th instant by Captain FOURNIER  
and LI HUNG-CHANG is not at rest by the text  
of that document reproduced in another  
column from our Shanghai morning contem-  
porary. The version given is, we fancy,  
translation from the Chinese text, and  
perhaps hardly conveys the exact mean-  
ing of some of the clauses. It is  
however, sufficiently explicit to show  
that the telegram received here and in  
London announcing, among other condi-  
tions, that the provinces of Kwantung,  
Kwangsi, and Yunnan were to be opened  
to trade is not strictly accurate. The fact is  
as set forth in Article III., China promises  
"that on her frontier which touches northern  
Assam [meaning Tonquin] she will allow  
French and Annamite and likewise Chinese  
goods to come and go and be disposed of  
freely." Now this is a somewhat different  
thing to throwing open the three south-  
ern provinces of China to trade generally.  
It is true that the northern frontier of  
Tonquin touches all three provinces, but  
only covers a very small corner of Kwan-  
tung, and it is doubtful whether other foreign  
goods are to be included in the "exce-  
sively liberal" tariff under which the French  
and Annamite goods are to be admitted. It  
at the same time most likely that other goods  
would be admitted if introduced through  
Tonquin, and should this prove to be the  
case England, Germany, and America would  
not be quite shut out of participation  
in the benefits of the treaty. The conclu-  
sion has, however, no doubt been ob-  
tained by France with the object of ex-  
tracting the foreign trade of Western China  
into Tonquin. It remains to be seen  
what extent her anticipations will be ful-  
filled, and whether England will be satisfied  
to see France secure this trade for herself  
without an effort to obtain a share of  
it through Burma. At present King Tre-  
saw's dominions interpose as a solid wedge  
between British Burma and Yunnan, but  
that capricious tyrant has nearly run the  
length of his tether, and must shortly be  
disestablished. Under British rule it would  
not be long before a railway connection  
between British Burma and Yunnan, front-  
ing with Rangoon. The progress of British  
Burma has been almost unprecedented  
and the railways constructed there have  
proved highly remunerative. Every inducement  
exists to abolish the impediment to the  
extension of commerce caused by the pov-  
erty of a vicious prince, who is a scourge  
to his wretched subjects and the ob-  
stacle to his kingdom. Whenever the King  
Government decide to annex the Kingdom  
Ava's territory, they can, we imagine, dis-  
engage from China the same privilege of trade  
as the border has just been granted to  
France.

The Viceroy of Chihli is to be  
gratulated upon saving his country any fur-  
ther expenditure of money and in making  
the best terms possible with France. His  
indemnity will have to be paid out of  
scarcely supplied treasury at Peking. This  
is a great thing in Chinese estimation.  
It is also a matter for satisfaction to  
foreigners engaged in trade in China, since  
there can be no doubt that any indemnity  
would have formed, in one way or another,  
a new tax on trade or the trading classes  
of the people; and thus been certain to  
prejudicially on the import trade. What-  
ever, as we have said, there is some  
reason for satisfaction that the claim for  
indemnity has been abandoned by France.  
It cannot be denied that China has concealed  
all that she at the outset contended for.  
The plea of her ancient suzerainty over  
Yunnan, she claimed the right to intervene in  
affairs of that country, to settle the ques-  
tions in dispute with France, and insist  
upon that power withdrawing her troops  
from Tonquin. To this end she armed  
equipped troops and despatched them ac-  
cording to the border to aid the Black Flags and  
Annamites in resisting the French expedition,  
spent large sums in fortifications on  
coasts and up her rivers to repel any attack  
France might make in retaliation, and  
imported immense quantities of arms and  
ammunition. Meantime, through her  
ambassador at Paris, she blustered and threat-  
ened, and asserted that she would never  
surrender her claims over the Kingdom of  
Yunnan. These came reverses; one stronger  
after another in Tonquin fell into the hands  
of the French, and the mandarins at Peking  
began to lose heart. As the danger of an  
actual attack upon some portion of the  
vulnerable coast-line of China loomed near  
and nearer, the bellicose spirit of the  
Chinese Government grew fainter and fainter,  
until, after a whimsical display  
of the cards—designed to impose on  
the nation, and make them believe  
that some persons had grossly mis-  
managed affairs—the Emperor-Emissary  
instructed the Viceroy of Chihli to make  
peace with the enemy, of course having "a  
guard for the prestige of China." LI HUNG-  
CHANG did his best, but the prestige of  
country had necessarily to go to the  
unless the poor pretence of guarding

[illegible][illegible]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE NEW TREATY.

"N. C. DAILY NEWS." HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 13th MAY.

The Franco-Chinese Preliminary Convention signed by Li Chung-chang at three o'clock this afternoon on the 15th instants. An longer exists as far as China is concerned, and the Preliminary Treaty, which shall arrange the terms of a Treaty to be signed hereafter, is to be freely open to trade.

PRELIMINARY CONVENTION.

FULL TEXT.

At the present moment, there being trouble in the minds of men and great concern in affairs, His Majesty the Emperor of the French Republic, wishing the nations to live in unity, and desiring to perpetuate peace, now proceed to conclude a Preliminary Treaty, which shall arrange the terms of an elaborate Treaty hereafter to be signed upon.

The Chinese Plenipotentiary Li and the French Plenipotentiary Fourrier, having conferred to each other their respective powers and found them to be in good accord, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles—

1.—Whatever contingencies may arise, the case of attempts at encroachment by nations, France agrees to secure and protect the Southern frontier of China which is contiguous to Northern Annam.

2.—There being no fear, after the proofs given by France, of that country's encroachments or causing disturbances, she agrees at once to recall within her own territory all her troops now stationed in Northern Annam, not to concern herself with any existing treaties between France and Annam.

3.—In gratitude for China's wish to co-operate, and out of respect for the earnest wishes shown by Li for the general welfare, France willing not to demand any indemnity from At the same time China promises that, in the frontier which touches Northern Annam, will allow French and Annamite and Chinese goods to come and go freely and freely. She also agrees that when she shall have agreed to the settled Treaty, she shall also arrange a tariff, which shall be exceedingly liberal, and which will thus be advantageous to French and Annamite traders.

4.—France agrees that, in future, in or altering any treaty with Annam, she will not make any expressions derogatory to the prestige or dignity of China, and the will not alter any existing treaties with Annam without justifying itself.

5.—This Treaty having been signed in duplicate, the two nations will appoint Plenipotentiaries, who after three months will conclude a Treaty comprising in detail the points now agreed upon.

The above Preliminary Treaty shall then be duplicated in Chinese and French, signed and sealed at Tientsin, each party retaining as evidence a copy of each version. In accordance with international custom, the French will be held correct.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT TIENTSIN.

TELEGRAPH, 13th MAY.

As you are aware, Captain Fourrier, *Volta* arrived here three days ago, and opened negotiations with the Governor, Li Chung-chang, on Tongchow, and the French plenipotentiary here. Captain Fourrier's previous arrangements with Mr. Detting, Commissioner of Customs for Canton, for a month ago summoned to Tientsin, have of course, presented no difficulties with this business. The ground agreed upon was well prepared by Mr. Detting, and the negotiations are progressing like a play that is carefully rehearsed. The demand of the French for a treaty well understood by the Chinese, and the Chinese reception, is equally well discounted by the French, so wise it would be difficult to account for any of our country's present difficulties. The Chinese have been well understood by the French, and the Chinese reception, is equally well discounted by the French, so wise it would be difficult to account for any of our country's present difficulties. The Chinese have been well understood by the French, and the Chinese reception, is equally well discounted by the French, so wise it would be difficult to account for any of our country's present difficulties.

I learn that that zealous reformer, Ouh-tung, Governor of Shanai, is now in Tientsin, to join the French plenipotentiary to spend some little time with the Governor, so as to learn something of affairs. It is desirable that there should be one man on the Foreign Board who possesses some knowledge of the business.

TELEGRAPH, 15th MAY.

After closing my file of yesterday's serious hitch occurred in the Franco-Chinese negotiations, which threatened the whole of the French plenipotentiary's mission, who were no doubt intensely relieved to find the French demands so much more than they expected, seemed to have taken the form of a declaration of war, and the French plenipotentiary, who were no doubt intensely relieved to find the French demands so much more than they expected, seemed to have taken the form of a declaration of war, and the French plenipotentiary, who were no doubt intensely relieved to find the French demands so much more than they expected, seemed to have taken the form of a declaration of war.

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The French plenipotentiary,

The Victoria's band playing in honour of signing of peace between Franco and Chiang Kai-shek.

At midnight, Captains Tang and Kung, who were accompanied by their secretary at the Consulate, and the gnomons will be lit up in honour of the occasion.

The conditions asked by China through Li Hung-chang have been accepted, and through the telegraph, it is said this conclusion of peace has been come to by request of Ho Majesty to Li Hung-chang. Majors says that the Chinese Government was ready to accept the terms proposed by Kung, which would be to benefit to be at all foreign powers, and no doubt are clear. Kung will hold the reins again—More respondent.

**SUPREME COURT**

May 29th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION

BEFORE THE HON. J. LUSSELL, A  
CHIEF JUSTICE.

**CHUN WAN Y. v. JOO \$840.**

Mr. Dennis appeared for the defence and Mr. Tan for the plaintiff. The case was heard at the Star Hotel, and as the dispute related building matters, his Lordship opinion that it had better be referred to jury, and the case was adjourned until R.E.B., being requested to undertake the case.

**POLICE COURT.**

May 29th.

BEFORE MR. E. MACLEAN.

**LACROIXE.**

No Achong, 70/ole, for stealing a wood, valued at £20, cases, was sentenced 6 months imprisonment.

No Achong, guilty to another theft, and with a similar punishment.

Wong Atak and Luong Aung, employed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Company, were convicted for robbing from the docks, and having other records against them, they were each sentenced 6 months imprisonment.

**AN OLD OFFENDER.**

Loong Aoi, charged with a history to the archives of Victoria, Guel, was an unlawful possession of another person, and not being prepared to pay a fine or do penance, he was committed to prison for his records by the gaol clerk.

**THE CHARGE OF ORNATE.**

Sin Aohua, the money changer claimant, a lad sent of \$30, was before on remand.

It was previously alleged that, because by his mistress to change a \$35 note, it led to the defendant's shop, where she received the note, and gave him a receipt. He was charged with changing, and the value of the note he presented.

The defendant said the note given change was a \$5 note, and yesterday examination by the judge, after some minutes' conversation contradicting the fact gave before.

Mr. Caldwell conducted the defence. The defendant was discharged.

William Craig, seaman of the British "Willam Craig," pleaded guilty to a beating being drunk and insensible in the Monday, and he was fined 25 cents.

Chu Ashing, labourer, was convicted and jailed the pocket of a man named Liu silver watch, as he was standing among looking at the fire on the night of May, sentenced six months' hard labour.

**BEFORE MR. A. G. WISEMAN.**

**THE CHARGE OF MURDER IN NEW.**

The two Chinese charged with the Hong Kong territory were again brought before the court. They were charged by the Government, and Mr. Wolton for Major Tang.

The prisoners gave their defence. The first I have lived six years in Hong Kong, and have children there. I came to live three years at Sai-Ying two years at Kwai-Lon City as a doctor. 2nd October last year I came from F.A. and have been living here since. I have been to Min Shan (the so-called murder) for six years. On the 27th (date of alleged robbery) and was at Yamnau and 23rd January, Yamnau, on the above the Wang Shin Shiao shop, we was sometimes lived. On the 17th slept at the Lai Si Wei shop. Prayers the next night, I have made a confession to go for reasons as you are I appear to that cause. On the 1st saw the witness Tsang Shui Shik in shop at Yamnau, and I took with me the goods. He was married a couple of years ago. The second defendant said I came arrived in Hongkong on the 9th Feb. lived at High Street, Sai-Ying-Pan, home, the number of which I forgot, the ground floor, where I lived off; or there; I do not remember the names there, nor do I know who lived above there, until I was arrested. On 26th and 27th March, I was taken to the police station, where I was kept in Niu Shim Shop, speak Hoklo, only Chin Chao, so the say I gave him my name could not find it, and I had done so. I do not know the names.

Chan Ki married woman, was as second defendant, and she deposited at her house at 65, High-street, Sai Ying. She was a coolie, and lived there till she was married. Her eldest daughter, and on the morning of the 2nd went to his work as usual, and returning as he could not have been at on that day, she thought he must have been there. There were 20 or 30 men in the house, most of whom knew her. She had known him three or four years.

By Mr. Wolton—Witness say that the ground floor, where I lived off; or there; I do not remember the names there, nor do I know who lived above there, until I was arrested. On 26th and 27th March, I was taken to the police station, where I was kept in Niu Shim Shop, speak Hoklo, only Chin Chao, so the say I gave him my name could not find it, and I had done so. I do not know the names.

Tong Yoo, boarding house keeper, second defendant in May or June last, was offered to give evidence for the prosecution. The defendant, however, wanted first to go to his native place back on February 9th and called on in their told him that he had expected to see him. Witness said he had been since then, but could not give the dates.

By Mr. Wolton—Witness, housekeeper of the Tai Li Lodge, said that he had returned on Feb. 9th, and was because the defendant told him he had returned on that day. He now lives at the Triad Society.

Chan Kin, brother of the Po Tai Li Lodge, was the second defendant in the February, and he saw him in the shop on February last, talking to last witness, but had not seen him since until he came to the witness stand. He said he had never heard of the Triad Society.

The first defendant was not present, and the case was remained over, the witnesses to be subpoenaed tomorrow.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the expression of our Correspondents.]

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF  
TEMPLARS.**

THE EDITOR OF THE FREE PRESS.—In perusing the columns of your issue bearing date the 19th May instanter, I am considerably surprised and chagrined that an "Entertainment and Pleasure Column" should contain an article on the Templars in the Colony; but kindly send an officer of that Order, holding rank and Special Deputy's Commission for Lodge Executive in England, to inform me what the object of the article really exposes the action of a body "selves," as having connection with Good Templary, and to point out the error in the article, if it is not in Hongkong, and the local members working under the jurisdiction of Lodges of England, inasmuch as they lodge themselves in England, and are not in this Colony.

There are only three regularly

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